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FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 18 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the information bulletin entitled "The Savage Face of the Armenian Fascism", published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic, regarding the brutal policy toward 4,000 Azerbaijani civilians captured in the occupied Azerbaijani territories by the Armenian armed forces (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 20 and 114.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Information bulletin entitled "The Savage Face of the Armenian Fascism", issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

Breaching all norms of international law, the Armenians keep expanding the policy of genocide. The civilian population is being cynically exterminated, hostages are being taken and the civilian objects in the occupied territories are being plundered and totally ruined. The genocide against the people of Azerbaijan is accompanied by innumerable atrocities; thousands of elderly people, women and children have been barbarously murdered in the Khodjali, Shousha, Lachin, Kelbadjar, Agderi, Agdam, Fizouli, Goubatli and Zangelan regions and dead bodies are mutilated. Thousands of civilians, having nothing to do with military action, have been taken hostage. They are subjected to the most barbarous tortures and humiliation, and they have become objects of extortion, threat, blackmail and speculation.

There are about 4,000 Azeris who are currently in the hands of the Armenians. Most of them are physically unfit, crippled, helpless people. Among them there are 84 children, 363 women and 244 elderly people over 60 years old. Many families have been taken hostage together.

The family of the Mammedovs consisting of six members (three of them women) were taken hostage by Armenians on 26 February 1992 while trying to escape the massacre in Khodjali. The family of the Gulievs, 15 people altogether, with women and children among them, were taken hostage in March of this year in Kilsiali village, Kelbadjar region, in June, and 19 members of the Noukhiev family, from Korazilli village, Fizouli region, the eldest of whom was 80, the youngest 8 (Khatira), 6 (Leila) and 4 (Narmina), were also taken hostage. There were other families taken hostage by the Armenians: the Sariyevs (4 members); the Khalilovs from the Agdam region (5 members); the Zeinalovs and Jamilovs from Chorman village (13 people); and the Kiazimovs, the Akhmedovs, the Hassanovs and the Amraliyevs from Bashlibel village of the Kelbadjar region (31 people).

There is no age limit for hostages to be taken. Here are some facts about elderly people held hostage: Mirasta Magerramova from Lachin, 81 years old; Farroukh Tagiyev from Shousha, 84 years old; Eyub Aliyev from Agdam, 89 years old; Goulsum Abbasova and Tamam Verdiyeva from Kelbadjar, both 93 years old; Moulaim Hassanova and Hassan Gassimov, 93 years old; Goulgez Jaffarova, 95 years old; and Mayakhanum Gadimova, 98 years old. Two of the hostages were over 100 years old. So, among hostages, there are 54 people over 70 years old, 23 over 80 years old and 31 over 90 years old.

Roya Zeinalova and Roya Jalilova, of Chorman village, Kelbadjar region, were taken hostage together with their four-year-old children. Natavan Oroudjeva, three years old, and Ragsana Alishova, one year old, from the same village, were also taken hostage. Inhabitants of Bashlibel village, Arzou Airaliyeva's and Afet Mirzoyeva's children are under one year old but they have already known the bitter taste of being taken hostage.

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The atrocities and mercilessness of the Armenians have exceeded the limits of all existing human and legal norms. This can be confirmed again by the fact of the capture and taking hostage of seven mental patients from the local mental hospital in the occupied Agdam region. As a result of long negotiations and intervention by international organizations, three of them, Mousa Hodjayev, Jamilia Aslanova and Elshan Gassimov, were released. The other four are still being held hostage in the Children's Hospital of Khankendi. Mental patients captured in other regions are suffering the same fate.

The Armenian violence machine is carrying out an ethnic purge in the occupied territories, driving away not only Azeris but also the representatives of other nationalities - Russians, Kurds, Lezgins, Meskhet Turks and others. Hundred of Kurds have been taken hostage. They used to inhabit the Zangelan, Goubatli and Jebrayil regions together with Meskhet Turks who found shelter here, Russians and Lezgins who have been living here for many years. It is obvious that 80-year-old Anna Rigalova, 81-year-old Maria Korobova and 22-year-old Galina Genadovich, taken hostage by the Armenian guerrillas, could hardly be considered as persons having any relation to military action.

Numerous inquiries made by international organizations about the fate of several Meskhet Turks (Alisher and Jabbar Benaliyevs, Akhmed Ilyasov, Ali Bediyev, Osman Khamdiyev and Gadim Parliyev) taken hostage in 1992 during the genocide in Khodjali, have been ignored by the Armenian party. Going unpunished, encouraged by their patrons on the international level, the Armenians keep on committing their cynical crimes. On 23 October 1993, five members of the Ragimov family of Meskhet Turks were taken hostage in the Zangelan region.

The head of the family, 60-year-old Sadri Ragimov, had had two severe heart attacks; 57-year-old Savia Ragimova had had diabetes; and 13-year-old Vagif Ragimov had had asthma. Rakhima Vakhidova, a Meskhetian Turk, suffering from a mental disease, who had settled in Georgia as a refugee, was captured in the territory of Georgia and transferred to Yerevan. Later she was sent back to Azerbaijan as an Azeri. The list of facts confirming the policy of the "Great Armenia from Sea to Sea" and the genocide carried out by Yerevan is too long.

The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the additional protocols thereto contain provisions by which States guarantee security and life and respect for and protection of personal rights and religious beliefs of prisoners of war and civilians falling under the power of an adverse party.

The Azerbaijani party steadily follows these norms. The Government issued documents officially banning the taking of civilians as hostages. More than 70 Armenian hostages held by several families were brought together and released unconditionally and unilaterally. However, the Armenian party is ignoring these norms, treating prisoners of war in the most cruel way, denying them a minimum guarantee of humane treatment.

Women, children and elderly people are suffering more than others. There is the example of the unnecessary operation performed on three-year-old Shovgi Aliyev, part of whose right armbone was amputated together with muscles, obviously with the aim of using it in a transplant.

Nazaket Mammedova, a 15-year-old girl, was taken hostage together with her father in Shousha on 8 May 1992. Her father's honour and dignity had been insulted in her presence for a long time. He was severely beaten, his ear was cut off, he was tortured with a red-hot iron and made an invalid. Only after that he was released, but his daughter was held hostage until 4 April 1993, when she was finally sold to her family for 4 million manats. Her mother could not endure all these extortions and threats and lost her mind.

A 15-year-old girl, Ofelia Guliyava, has been held hostage for eight months already. She is suffering from a mortal bullet wound in her arm, but in spite of this the Armenian party denies medical care to the girl, who is thus doomed to die slowly and painfully, and ignores the persistent requests of the International Committee of the Red Cross, refusing to release the child.

A two-year-old girl, Nourlana Kerimova, is suffering an even harder fate. She has lost eyesight owing to serious trauma to the head which she received during her four-month period of being held hostage. However, the heaviest loss the baby has suffered has been the death of her mother, who couldn't stand the moral and physical humiliation and committed suicide after two unsuccessful attempts.

According to local people's evidence and also that of Farkhad Yusifov, who had shared the hardships of prison life with Islam Gadjev, a 60-year-old man from the Goubatli region, he had been practically healthy before he was taken hostage. The Armenians subjected him to cruel beatings, hit him on the head repeatedly so he went out of his mind and subjected him to humiliation and torture. He was forced to lick the dirty floor and to stand still for hours, and he was beaten cruelly and repeatedly so that his kidneys were affected.

An 83-year-old inhabitant of Korazilli village of the Fizouli region, Tamasha Noukhiyeva, died three days after she had been exchanged. Her 47-year-old son, Vagif Noukhiyev, died as a result of severe beatings when he was held hostage.

Young girls and women, prisoners of war and young hostages are being treated in the most inhuman, brutal way. Many of them die owing to the denial of medical care and food, severe beatings and torture. These are the facts of such deaths: 17 prisoners in the Shousha prison, 7 persons in the Khankendi kindergarten and 5 persons in the Khankendi Children's Hospital died for the reasons mentioned above or committed suicide because they were unable to endure the suffering. Another fact of torture and death: the deputy Head of the Kafan Police Board, Gasmanov, subjected Magerram Makhiatdinov to daily severe beatings and made him insane. The victim died from numerous haemorrhages of the internal organs. The Armenians in the military police knocked out the hip joint of Zaour Goulmammedov, shot at Arzou Ibrahimov's leg, beat Rafig Pashayev severely and repeatedly until he lost his memory and dislocated Rafail Talibov's arm. The latter was injected with some strange orange substance. Ten days after the injection he lost half of his weight, lost his memory, became apathetic, did not respond and could not control his movements.

In August 1993, the Armenian policemen put Zakir Vekil Oglu in a car and threw him out in the outskirts of Kirovka settlement in the Marneul region,

Georgia. He died after being in a coma in Gazah Local Hospital. The post-mortem investigation showed that he had died because of starvation and trauma. It was recorded that his body was covered with cigarette burns and haemorrhages, his right fingernails and left toenails had been pulled out and internal organs had been damaged.

According to some former prisoners of war and hostages' evidence, Armenian policemen, military men and civilians bring prisoners of war out of their cells at a particular hour, especially at night, into the corridor, subject them to physical and moral pressure, beat them severely, force them to fight each other, extract gold caps, break teeth and bones, pull out fingernails, torture with red-hot irons and so on. They burnt a cross on Mail Mammedov's chest. His whole body, as well as Arzou Ibrahimov's and Zaour Goulmammedov's was covered with cigarette burns. The so-called Armenian "doctors" cut Goulmammedov's wound to take out the bullet using ordinary scissors without any anaesthesia, after which they made stitches with an ordinary needle.

Our "civilized" neighbours have introduced and are practising a strange habit not known anywhere else - the sale of prisoners, hostages and dead bodies. "Specialists" have appeared who have good "business" in this deal. They interrogate the prisoners and hostages jointly with the representatives of the authorities, finding out their financial background. After that, they take those prisoners of war hostages who potentially can pay, contact their relatives and arrange sales.

The price of a living person three months ago was 3 to 15 million roubles. A dead body cost 1 to 3 million roubles. Now the price has risen: 30 million for a living person, 5 million for a dead body.

The authorities of Armenia resort to all kinds of tricks to conceal aggressive intentions concerning Azerbaijan. Armenia tries to place claims on the territory of the sovereign Republic as the fight of the Armenians of Karabakh. At the same time, the Armenians do not deny the fact that there are Azeri prisoners of war and hostages in the territory of their country. Actually, the figures are not true. According to them, there are only 34 prisoners of war. However, according to our sources and witnesses' evidence there are 12 prisoners of war in the Sesian Police Board, 27 prisoners of war in the military-political Board N.10724 of Yerevan, 10 prisoners of war in the Kafan Police Board and 8 prisoners of war and hostages in the Vardenis Police Board, etc.

Civilians Farkhad Yusifov, Islam Gadjiyev, Kiamil Veliyev, Telish Niftaliyeva and Geichak Ismayilova, captured between 28 and 30 August 1993 in the Zangelan and Goubatli regions, were brought back to Azerbaijan from Yerevan. This is further evidence of the hypocrisy of the Armenian authorities, who are misinforming the world community about the Azeri prisoners of war and hostages. The fact that prisoners of war and hostages are being taken to Armenia confirms once again that all actions of Nagorny Karabakh are being coordinated by Armenia.

Since the conflict started, our Republic has lost over 10,000 lives, 30,000 people have been wounded and 50,000 people have become disabled. The basic ethnic resources have been seriously damaged.

One quarter of the territory of the Republic has been occupied for the past five and one-half years, over 600 settlements have been ruined, over 4,000 industrial and agricultural enterprises, over 80,000 houses with a total area of more than 6 million sq. metres and over 2,000 objects of social and cultural purpose, among them 490 secondary schools, 151 kindergartens and 200 objects of medical care, have been irreparably damaged.

Over 70 per cent of summer pastures have been occupied by the enemy. The seized territories and objects are being officially ransacked.

The former hostages Girtamam Nadjafova, Yusif Farkhadov, Gamra Kouliyev and others witnessed the Armenians ransacking their houses. Sometimes they were forced to help the robbers. Gamra Kouliyev from Milanli village, Goubatli region, saw with his own eyes the soldiers plunder 60 houses of the village, load their trucks and drive in the direction of Armenia. The Armenians boasted that they had burnt down villages and ruined houses.

Our soldiers captured Armais Minasian, an inhabitant of Tekh village, Goriss region, Armenia; Screzha Bagirian, Hamlet Mkrtichian, Benik and Edic Allakhverdian and Ounar Sarkisian, inhabitants of Khankendi; and Vagif Grigorian from the Dashalti village, Shousha region, while they were looting our villages. All those under arrest admitted that they had been systematically looting houses in the occupied territories.

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (A/48/690 and Corr.1-3).

2. The main report of the Secretary-General is dated 3 December 1993; it does not therefore take into account General Assembly decision 48/470 of 23 December 1993, which, inter alia, authorized additional commitments for the period 1 July 1993 to 28 February 1994. Furthermore, because the report was prepared on the basis of data available in September 1993, some of the information contained therein relating, inter alia, to elements of the cost estimates, status of assessed contributions and payments to troop-contributing States is no longer valid.

3. The Committee was therefore provided with revised data, as discussed below. Some of this information is contained in document A/48/690/Corr.3, which was issued subsequent to the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee believes that a consolidated comprehensive corrigendum should have been made available prior to its consideration of the item, thereby facilitating its work. The Committee notes that the revised data also affect some of the figures contained in document A/48/690/Corr.1 of 19 January 1994, which was issued to take into account the actions taken by the Assembly in the above-mentioned decision 48/470.

4. The Committee undertook a thorough examination of the Secretary-General's report and received, as mentioned, a substantial amount of additional information and clarifications. The Committee also had the benefit of meeting with the Chief Administrative Officer of the operation.

5. On the basis of the information provided to the Advisory Committee, paragraph 54 of document A/48/690/Corr.1, which enumerates the actions to be

taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNPROFOR, should be further revised to read as follows:

"(a) A decision to extend the second financial period by nine months up to and including 31 March 1994 and to consolidate and administer the resources provided to UNPROFOR for the period from 1 April 1993 to 31 March 1994, inclusive;

"(b) The appropriation of the amount of $873,893,039 gross ($869,110,639 net), inclusive of the amount of $200 million gross ($198,257,825 net) authorized in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 47/210 B, the amount of $195 million gross ($193,257,825 net) authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of paragraph 10 of resolution 47/210 B and the amount of $383,408,000 gross ($380 million net) authorized by the General Assembly in its decision 48/470, for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994;

"(c) The apportionment of an additional amount of $312,413,239 gross ($312,594,989 net) for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994, taking into account the amount of $200 million gross ($198,257,825 net), the amount of $195 million gross ($193,257,825 net) and the amount of $166,479,800 gross ($165,000,000 net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/210 B and General Assembly decision 48/470;

"(d) A decision to set off against the apportionment among Member States for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $26,219,500 gross ($25,384,200) for the period from 12 January 1992 to 28 February 1994;

"(e) With regard to the period after 31 March 1994, provision by means of appropriation and/or commitment authorization at a monthly rate of $104,238,200 gross ($103,240,675 net) and for the apportionment of such amounts, should the Security Council decide to continue UNPROFOR beyond that date;

"(f) A decision to establish the special financial period of UNPROFOR for a period of 12 calendar months, that is, starting on 1 April of one year and ending on 31 March of the next, effective from 1 April 1993, subject to the continuation of UNPROFOR by the Security Council.

6. The Committee was informed that, as of 26 January 1994, assessments totalling $1,416,418,063 had been apportioned among Member States in respect of UNPROFOR for the period 12 January 1992 to 28 February 1994, including the amount of $166,479,800 gross assessed pursuant to General Assembly decision 48/470 of 23 December 1993, for which letters of assessment were sent out on 21 January 1994. Contributions received in respect of the total assessments amounted to $1,040,579,729, resulting in a shortfall of $375,838,334.

7. The following table, which was provided to the Advisory Committee, summarizes the actions that have been taken thus far in respect of the cost estimates for UNPROFOR for the period 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994:

	Gross	Net	Reference
Secretary-General's cost estimate	873 893 039	869 110 639	
Authorized			
1 Jul.-30 Sep. 1993	200 000 000	198 257 825	Resolution 47/210 B
1 Oct.-31 Dec. 1993	195 000 000	193 257 825	Resolution 47/210 B and ACABQ letter of 2 Nov. 1993
1 Jul. 1993-28 Feb. 1994	383 408 000	380 000 000	Decision 48/470
Total authorizations	778 408 000	771 515 650	
Balance	95 485 039	97 594 989	
Assessed			
1 Jul.-30 Sep. 1993	200 000 000	198 257 825	Resolution 47/210 B
1 Oct.-31 Dec. 1993	195 000 000	193 257 825	Resolution 47/210 B and ACABQ letter of 2 Nov. 1993
1 Jul. 1993-28 Feb. 1994	166 479 800	165 000 000	Decision 48/470
Total assessments	561 479 800	556 515 650	
Balance	312 413 239	312 594 989	

8. The Advisory Committee's review of the Secretary-General's report was complicated by the many revisions in data as well as by the highly complex nature of the operation. Established by Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, the operation's original mandate has been enlarged by 12 separate decisions of the Security Council, the last of which was resolution 847 (1993) of 30 June 1993 (see A/48/690, annex I). This situation, together with the many operational uncertainties in each of the three principal areas of deployment, makes both budget formulation and review and the subsequent preparation of budget performance and evaluation very difficult. For example, the present report covers budget performance for a short period of three months that ended over eight months ago. This does not facilitate the projection of future expenditures for the Force. The Advisory Committee was informed that a comprehensive review of UNPROFOR is now under way and that the results would be made available before the next review of the mandate by the Security Council.

Reimbursements to troop-contributing States

9. The Advisory Committee was informed that reimbursements or credits to troop-contributing Governments in respect of troops amounted to $99,189,326 for the months of July to October 1993. A further $61.9 million would be paid before the end of March 1994 in respect of November and December 1993, thereby

leaving an outstanding amount of some $91.5 million in respect of January to March 1994.

Voluntary contributions

10. The cumulative list of voluntary contributions for UNPROFOR is contained in annex XXIII to the Secretary-General's report. The contributions reported in that annex were previously reported in documents A/47/741, for the period ending 14 October 1992 (paras. 58 and 59) and A/47/741/Add.1, for the period ending 31 March 1993 (para. 19). In response to inquiry concerning the treatment of those contributions (see also A/47/990, para. 9), representatives of the Secretary-General conceded that the value of the contributions shown in annex XXIII should have been included in annex VII to document A/48/690 in respect of the line item, voluntary contributions in kind, for the period 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993. The Committee notes from paragraph 31 of document A/48/690 that, for the period 1 April to 30 September 1993, no additional voluntary contributions were received for UNPROFOR.

11. Information concerning the Trust Fund for the Common Costs of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Command is contained in paragraph 33 of the Secretary-General's report. As indicated therein, that Fund was established to cover the additional United Nations administrative expenses associated with the enlargement of the mission authorized by Security Council resolution 776 (1992) to provide protection to humanitarian relief convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Committee notes that pledged contributions amounting to $26.4 million were made. As stated in paragraph 33 of document A/48/690, as at 31 October 1993 total income to the Trust Fund amounted to $5,426,621, including contributions from Member States totalling $5,387,555. The Committee was informed that total expenditures as at 31 October 1993 were $3,132,100 (i.e. some $500 more than the amount indicated in table 2 of document A/48/690).

12. As stated in paragraph 9 of document A/48/690, in his report to the Security Council of 25 March 1993 (S/25470), the Secretary-General had recommended that as at 1 April 1993 all activities of UNPROFOR be incorporated into the United Nations budget. The Security Council, in its resolution 815 (1993) of 30 March 1993, approved the report of the Secretary-General. Revised cost estimates for UNPROFOR for the period 1 April 1993 to 30 June 1994 were submitted to the General Assembly in document A/47/741/Add.1 and Corr.1. As stated in paragraph 9 of document A/48/690, those estimates included additional requirements for the protection of humanitarian relief convoys authorized by Security Council resolution 776 (1992). By its resolution 47/210 B, the General Assembly, inter alia, appropriated $227,584,900 gross for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993. In view of the above, expenditures from the Trust Fund cover the period through 31 March 1993 and not 31 October 1993.

13. The Advisory Committee recalls that the proposed establishment of the Trust Fund was first reported to the Assembly in the Secretary-General's report of 2 December 1992 (see A/47/741, para. 54). In its related report (A/47/778), the Advisory Committee reported that the "common costs" expected to be met from the Trust Fund, as defined in paragraph 55 of the Secretary-General's report, had been estimated at $62.6 million for one year. In response to inquiries,

representatives of the Secretary-General confirmed to the Committee that no assessed contributions had been used to supplement or augment the common costs of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Command that the Trust Fund was originally envisaged to finance.

14. The Advisory Committee regrets that it has never received, in accordance with the Financial Rules and Regulations, relevant documentation establishing the Trust Fund. It therefore requests that this be provided at the earliest date as well as all related information concerning any specific conditions laid down by the donors governing the disposition of the balance remaining in the Trust Fund.

Financial periods

15. The Secretary-General addresses the question of the financial periods of UNPROFOR in paragraphs 34 to 36 and 54 (a) and (f) of his report. The Committee expressed its view regarding the establishment of financial periods of 12 months for peace-keeping operations in paragraph 42 of its report (A/47/990) as follows:

> "This approach may be particularly suited to operations which have a stable pattern. Such an approach would not conflict with the separate arrangements for defining the mandate period and would not lead to annual assessments since Member States can only be assessed for the period of an existing mandate ... The Committee requests the Secretary-General to consider all the implications of this approach and the modalities for its application to consideration of peace-keeping operations by the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly, with a view to making recommendations on this matter as soon as possible."

16. Pending receipt of the above report which should, as stated, address all implications of this approach, including the issue of performance reporting, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly defer action with regard to the establishment of the 12-month financial period for UNPROFOR.

Expenditure from 1 April to 30 June 1993

17. Information concerning the financial performance of UNPROFOR for the period 1 April to 30 June 1993 is contained in annexes II and III to the Secretary-General's report. As shown therein, savings amounting to $19,201,700 gross ($19,129,000 net) were realized as summarized below:

	(Thousands of United States dollars)
Military personnel costs	13 479.1
Civilian police	1 576.4
International and local staff	559.5
Contractual staff	(705.8)
Premises/accommodation	(1 248.9)
Transport operations	4 528.4
Air operations	(706.2)
Communications	882.1
Other equipment	592.4
Supplies and services	1 035.3
Public information programme	291.3
Air and surface freight	(1 154.6)
Staff assessment	72.7
Total (gross)	19 201 700

18. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, the performance report reflects significant improvements, particularly in respect of the explanations provided for the various savings/overexpenditures. The Committee trusts that further refinements will be made in keeping with the Committee's observations in its document A/47/990. The Advisory Committee notes with satisfaction the substantial savings derived from an increased use of charter and group-travel arrangements.

Cost estimates from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994

19. On the basis of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 June 1993 (A/47/741/Add.1) and the Advisory Committee's related report (A/47/986), the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/210 B of 14 September 1993 on the financing of UNPROFOR. As shown in paragraph 7 above, that resolution inter alia authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNPROFOR in an amount not exceeding $200 million gross for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1993. The Assembly, subject to the Security Council deciding to continue the Force beyond 30 September 1993 and with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee as to the actual level of commitments to be entered into, also authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNPROFOR at a rate not to exceed $65 million gross per month for the period 1 October to 31 December 1993.

20. By the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly prior to 1 November 1993 a full budget for the Force for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994. That deadline was not met; the Committee's observations regarding the late submission of peace-keeping reports is contained in document A/48/778. The Assembly subsequently, by its decision 48/470, decided, "on an exceptional basis", to authorize additional commitments up to the amount of $383,408,000 gross for UNPROFOR for the period from 1 July 1993 to 28 February 1994. Consequently, total authorized commitments for the period in question amount to $778,408,000 gross.

21. This compares with the initial estimate shown in document A/48/690 of $897,980,900 gross for the period 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994. During the course of its examination of the UNPROFOR budget, this total was revised downward by representatives of the Secretary-General by $24,087,861 gross to $873,893,039 gross (see para. 7 above). This revised budget estimate, which covers the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994, is $95,485,039 more than the total authorized commitment authority through 28 February 1994. The Advisory Committee strongly recommends that steps be taken to avoid a repetition of the unusual phenomenon whereby the review and approval of the budget takes place after implementation.

22. The Committee was informed that the reduction of $24,087,861 in the budget estimate by the Secretary-General is primarily attributable to revised estimates for civilian staff costs, transport and air operations as discussed below.

23. The Secretary-General's revised estimate of $873,893,039 gross ($869,110,639 net) for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994 takes into account the increase in UNPROFOR's strength and additional operational requirements of the mission's mandate, which were authorized by the Security Council in its resolutions 842 (1993) of 18 June 1993, 844 (1993) of 18 June 1993 and 847 (1993) of 30 June 1993. As shown in annex I to the Secretary-General's report, those resolutions authorized an increase in military strength of 100 military observers, 8,250 infantry personnel and 2,300 military support personnel.

24. Annex I to the Secretary-General's report summarizes, by mandate, the authorized military strength of UNPROFOR. The totals shown therein compare with the totals provided for in the Secretary-General's estimate (by the end of the mandate period) and with actual deployment as of 21 January 1994 as follows:

	Authorized strength	Budgeted (as of 31 March 1994)	Deployed (as at 21 Jan. 1994)
Military observers	578	576	595
Contingent personnel	34 700 a/	27 667	28 294 b/
Civilian police	716	663	674

a/ Comprising 26,595 infantry and 8,105 military support.

b/ As at 11 February.

25. The Committee was provided with a breakdown of the actual troops deployed as at 21 January by area of operation (see annex).

26. The cost estimates for contingent personnel are, as per standard practice, based on the phasing-in of contingents; as stated in paragraph 25 of annex VI to document A/48/690, the cost estimate provides for reimbursement to Governments for an average strength of 25,454 military personnel. The Committee notes from the deployment schedule contained in paragraph 9 of annex VI to the same document that 27,667 contingent personnel were anticipated to be deployed by the end of the current mandate period; as shown above, 28,294 had been deployed as at 11 February. The Committee notes that the figures shown in the deployment schedule are, as stated in paragraph 11 of annex VI, net of gains and losses. According to the Secretary-General, they take into account both the actual deployment and repatriation of troops.

27. An amount of $47.8 million has been budgeted for rations. In this connection, the Committee notes from paragraph 27 of annex VI to document A/48/690 that the estimate was calculated on the basis of $7.10 per person per day. The Committee was informed that, as at 1 January 1994, that rate had been reduced to $6.50 per day and that consequently the estimate for the period 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994 could be reduced by $1,457,700. With regard to rations, the Committee notes that the guidelines for Governments contributing troops to UNPROFOR specify that food will be supplied in accordance with the United Nations rations scale, which may be modified to be compatible with the home scales of contingents and to cater to national food tastes and religious dietary customs. The Committee recommends that such modifications be made as necessary in accordance with established guidelines.

28. As indicated above, troop strength varies from month to month in view of new deployments and repatriations; in an operation like UNPROFOR where the military strength has been enlarged by 12 separate decisions, the determination of actual troop strength at a given moment becomes more difficult. The Advisory Committee understands that there are some problems in respect of the compilation of statistics on troop strength. The Advisory Committee recommends that an effective system of accounting be developed and that clear instructions be provided to the military authorities in this regard.

29. The estimate for contingent-owned equipment amounts to $77 million. This amount is in addition to $55.8 million apportioned and obligated for prior periods as shown in annex VII to the Secretary-General's report. The Committee was informed that the value of the contingent-owned equipment brought into the mission area since the inception of UNPROFOR is currently estimated at approximately $1.4 billion. The Committee was further informed that the estimate in the UNPROFOR budget for reimbursement to Governments in respect of contingent-owned equipment was based on 10 per cent of the equipment's value per year rather than on the depreciation scale previously used; the basis for the change, including the extent to which troop-contributing Governments have been consulted, and its timing have not been sufficiently explained to the Advisory Committee.

30. In this connection, the Committee notes that the guidelines for Governments contributing troops to UNPROFOR state, inter alia, that "the cost estimates for the Force will contain provision for reimbursing troop-contributing Governments in respect of contingent-owned equipment at a rate to be determined" and that general principles governing the calculation of reimbursement by the United

Nations are outlined. The Committee recommends that the existing guidelines be reviewed and made more specific, particularly in respect of the procedures to be followed by troop-contributing States in claiming reimbursement, including such guidelines as the procedures and deadlines for submission of claims, as well as for reimbursement.

31. The Committee was informed that the entire question of contingent-owned equipment, including reimbursement, was under review. The Committee welcomes this statement, given the importance of such equipment to peace-keeping operations and the substantial resources expended in this regard. The Committee recalls that in the past the question of contingent-owned equipment has been a source of serious concern. In this connection, the Board of Auditors and ACABQ have called for the establishment of an effective basis for the evaluation of contingent-owned equipment (A/47/500, para. 52). The Advisory Committee therefore urges the Secretary-General to complete his review quickly and report the results to the General Assembly.

32. The military contingent personnel comprise infantry and support units. The Committee was informed that included in the total of 28,294 deployed troops were, as at 2 February 1994, 5,247 military support personnel. The Committee was further informed that the balance of the troops that would be deployed during the next period in order to reach the authorized level of 34,700 troops would be infantry personnel.

33. The Committee notes from paragraph 43 of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report that "some 1,400 construction and logistic contingent personnel have been repatriated and responsibility for these duties has been transferred from the military to the civilian sector", thereby necessitating an increase in civilian staff (see para. 41 below).

34. The Committee discussed this transfer of function at length with representatives of the Secretary-General. The Committee was informed that numerous attempts to elicit construction, engineering and logistics capability from troop-contributing countries have not been successful. Because of insufficient logistical support it has been necessary for the civilian component to assume responsibilities related, for example, to maintenance and warehousing normally carried out by logistic units. This in turn has had an impact on other requirements under, for example, transport (see para. 61 below). Similarly, the decision of a troop-contributing State to repatriate its construction battalion, which had been specifically formulated to meet UNPROFOR requirements, had an impact on the construction work needed for the mission.

35. The Advisory Committee notes that the Security Council has authorized a full complement of 34,700 troops. The Committee notes further that the breakdown comprises 26,595 infantry and 8,105 support. According to the representatives of the Secretary-General, deployment of less than the full complement of 8,105 military support personnel did not mean that less than 34,700 troops would be deployed. However, it might also appear that, to the extent civilian personnel replaced logistic support troops, the total level of troop strength could be reduced. The Advisory Committee believes that this matter should be clarified by the competent legislative authorities.

36. The Committee was informed that a joint logistics operation cell was being established in order to ensure that military and non-military resources relating to supply matters, maintenance and transport, etc. were organized and coordinated, thus reducing overall costs because of more effective use of resources.

37. In the opinion of the Committee, it is essential that a careful analysis be undertaken with a view to determining the most cost-effective method of delivering the services that are to be transferred from military to the civilian operation of UNPROFOR. Such an analysis should lead to the establishment of guidelines and/or agreement with troop-contributing countries so that each party knows and is aware of the areas of responsibility. This would avoid costly duplication of effort. The Committee therefore welcomes the statement by the representatives of the Secretary-General that a number of contingents being deployed would not include certain support personnel and that they would rely on the civilian sector of UNPROFOR. The Committee recommends that, in his next report on the financing of UNPROFOR, the Secretary-General should include detailed information concerning the cooperation and coordination between the military and civilian sectors of UNPROFOR regarding the delivery of the above services and the savings achieved.

38. The estimate for civilian personnel costs amounts to $78.3 million, including $20.6 million for civilian police. The balance covers international and local staff and international contractual personnel. The estimate is some $12.2 million less than the amount shown in annex V to document A/48/690 in view of revised deployment schedules in respect of civilian staff and international contractual personnel.

39. The estimate provides for a total of 710 international civilian staff, 1,760 local staff and 1,330 international contractual personnel. Those numbers provide for the following increases to the current authorized totals:

	Professional and above	Field Service	General Service	Security Service	Local	International contractual	Total
Current	258	88	204	-	1 680	586	2 816
Additional	90	-	60	10	80	744	984
Total	348	88	264	10	1 760	1 330	3 800

40. As discussed in subparagraphs 41 (b) to (e) of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report, one additional Assistant Secretary-General post (in which the Advisory Committee concurred in December 1993 (see A/48/776)) and three additional D-2 posts are proposed. On the basis of the information provided, the Advisory Committee does not object to these posts. With regard to the post of Director of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Committee was informed that the post of Special Envoy is funded by the

International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; consequently it was proposed to fund the D-2 post under the UNPROFOR budget.

41. In paragraph 42 of annex VI of his report, the Secretary-General states that the remaining 236 new posts are required "in connection with the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength authorized by Security Council resolutions 844 (1993) and 847 (1993), as well as to carry out construction and logistic functions previously performed by the military". The transfer of construction and logistic functions is also given as the reason for the increase in contractual personnel (see A/48/690, annex VI, para. 52).

42. The Committee regrets that adequate justification for the 236 new posts and 744 contractual personnel was not provided in the report of the Secretary-General and that no attempt to identify or quantify those posts related to ex-military functions was made. The Advisory Committee notes that 60 of the new posts (Professional, General Service and local) relate to civil affairs; 168 posts (Professional, General Service, Security Service and local) would be assigned to administration, as shown in annex IX to the Secretary-General's report. The entire complement of international contractual personnel, including the increase of 744, relates to administration. The Advisory Committee sought information concerning the distribution of the increase in civilian personnel and was informed that of the 912 personnel to be assigned to administration (168 international and local staff and 744 contractual personnel) and 270 (224 international contractual personnel and 46 international and local staff) related to the transfer of logistics functions referred to above. The balance related to the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate.

43. Despite attempts by representatives of the Secretary-General to provide additional information, the Committee found itself handicapped by the lack of essential data regarding the new posts. Bearing in mind the unusual circumstances in which the budget is being reviewed, i.e. at the end of the mandate period, the Committee sought information regarding the number of United Nations staff posts/contractual staff that could realistically be deployed by the end of March 1994, taking into account the stage of advance recruitment and contractual arrangements.

44. The Advisory Committee was informed that all new contractual personnel could be on board by 31 March, since the bidding process had been completed and the award of contract would be made once the estimates had been approved. With regard to United Nations staff, the Committee was informed that, of the 240 new posts, 176 could not be filled by 31 March. The Committee was further informed that the consequential reduction in the cost estimate amounted to some $810,000, over and above reductions already made in the calculation of the Secretary-General's revised estimate because of delayed deployment (see para. 38 above). The Committee therefore recommends that the estimate be reduced by $810,000 and that resources required to fund the balance of the posts be justified in a comprehensive manner in the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General (see para. 79 below).

45. As discussed above, the estimate for civilian personnel includes provision for contractual personnel. This practice was first proposed in the Secretary-General's report of 11 December 1992 "to make up the shortfall in

Field Service and General Service technical and administrative support staff" (see A/47/741, annex V, para. 90), and commented upon by the Committee in the relevant report (A/47/778).

46. In its report contained in document A/47/990, the Committee stated its view that certain aspects of the use of international contractual personnel needed to be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. That recommendation was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/210 B.

47. The Secretary-General has submitted a report on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations (A/48/707), section VII of which is devoted to the question of the use of international contractual personnel including the pilot project in UNPROFOR. The Advisory Committee intends to submit its observations on the report and to comment as appropriate on other concerns regarding contractual personnel that may or may not have been addressed by the Secretary-General. At this juncture, the Committee notes the Secretary-General's assurance that international contractual personnel do not perform "core" functions; they are not employees or agents of the United Nations, nor do they supervise United Nations staff members.

48. The Advisory Committee believes that all arrangements for contractual personnel should be in accordance with the appropriate rules and regulations of the Organization. It therefore requests the Secretary-General to provide further clarifications on the implementation of rules governing the contractual services in peace-keeping operations, in particular with regard to the current practices in UNPROFOR. The Committee underlines in particular the distinction to be made between contracting for well-defined goods or services and contracting for the use of supplementary support staff to be part of the United Nations "team".

49. The Advisory Committee also believes that there is a need for policy clarification with respect to the practice of deploying Security Guards from the Secretariat to United Nations missions. The Committee requests the Secretary-General report on this matter, including the question of any surplus of such personnel at Headquarters.

50. Related to the question of security is the provision of "United Nations uniforms" to civilian staff other than those traditionally provided to Field Service personnel. In response to its inquiry, the Committee was informed that, for reasons of security and in order to identify the staff as United Nations personnel, uniforms had been issued to UNPROFOR civilian personnel but that it was not mandatory for them to wear them. The Committee was further informed that, during the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993, expenditure in respect of civilian uniforms amounted to $102,892, which covered the cost of 300 sets of civilian uniforms. No provision for such uniforms is included in the current estimate. The Advisory Committee points out that an explanation of the policy for the provision of uniforms has never been included in any of the estimates for UNPROFOR. Moreover, the Advisory Committee queries the advisability of an expenditure for items that are not mandatory.

51. The Committee recognizes the necessity for improved security in the mission area and the responsibility of the Force Commander in this regard; however, it

believes the matter should be adequately discussed and any policy in this respect comprehensively developed. It therefore requests the Secretary-General to report on this in an appropriate manner.

52. The estimate for civilian personnel costs includes provision for mission subsistence allowance and hazard duty pay as indicated in paragraphs 35 and 48 of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report. The entire question of the entitlements and allowances paid to the personnel participating in peace-keeping operations continues to concern the Advisory Committee; it intends to revert to this issue in the context of the comprehensive report to be submitted to the General Assembly on all issues affecting the successful operation and administration of peace-keeping operations, requested by the Committee (see A/47/990).

53. The estimate for premises amounts to $82.1 million and includes $41.3 million for construction/prefabricated buildings. As discussed in paragraphs 78 to 79 of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report, accommodation currently exists for 24,858 troops; it is proposed to acquire 3,900 containers to accommodate an additional 7,800 troops in anticipation of deployment of the total authorized contingent strength. As shown in paragraph 79, it is anticipated that 2,042 troops will be accommodated in hotels and other rented facilities.

54. The Advisory Committee notes that the cost estimates for the next budgetary period include no provision for construction/prefabricated buildings, i.e. the estimate for the current period represents forward purchasing in view of the time required to secure such facilities. In this connection, representatives of the Secretary-General emphasized that such accommodations are not stock items: orders must be placed some six months in advance.

55. Notwithstanding the above, the Advisory Committee trusts that the Secretary-General, before orders are placed, will verify that deployment of 34,700 military personnel can be realized so as to ensure that no excess units are procured.

56. The estimate under premises includes $6,776,000 for alterations and renovations. The Committee notes that the estimates are not based on actual bids and that there may be room for economies. It therefore recommends that the estimate be reduced from $6,776,000 to $6 million. Similarly, bearing in mind the reserve stock that is provided for under the provision for maintenance supplies, the Committee recommends that the estimate of $8,740,000 under this sub-item be reduced to $8 million. With regard to maintenance supplies, the Committee trusts that adequate inventory and accounting systems have been or will be implemented, thereby ensuring adequate control; this should be done in respect of all equipment and supplies provided for in the UNPROFOR budget.

57. The provision for utilities amounts to $13,993,900 and provides fuel for the existing complement of 1,200 generators for nine months as well as fuel for the planned increase of 1,465 generators for the last three-month period of the budgetary period. Since the total number of generators is for the planned, but not yet realized, full complement of military and civilian personnel (no additional purchase of generators is budgeted for the next period), the planned

consumption of generator fuel referred to above and discussed in paragraph 77 of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report is not realistic. The Advisory Committee therefore recommends that the provision for utilities be reduced to $11 million.

58. The use of generators in the operation, for which provision of $31.3 million is included in the budget estimates, is discussed in paragraphs 145 to 147 of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report. The Advisory Committee discussed this at some length with representatives of the Secretary-General, including the Chief Administrative Officer. As stated in paragraph 145, mains power is either non-existent or at best unreliable throughout the mission area. Consequently generators will be used as the primary source of power.

59. That being the case, and bearing in mind the substantial resources necessary not only for the acquisition of the generators but also for their fuel, the Advisory Committee stresses the need for proper control with regard to the use of both the generators and the fuel.

60. Revised requirements under transport operations amount to $96,299,800. In this connection, the Committee was informed that the number of contingent-owned vehicles on board has increased from the number of 7,818 referred to in paragraph 19 of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report to 8,052 at 15 February 1994; the total as at 1 March 1994 is projected at 8,272. For United Nations-owned vehicles, the original estimates were based on a total complement of 2,293 United Nations-owned vehicles by the end of the current mandate period. Because of delays in the procurement of vehicles, the phasing-in schedule of United Nations vehicles has been revised; as at 1 January 1994 there were 1,653 vehicles on board as compared with the number of 2,293 referred to in paragrapn 20 of annex VI. The cost estimates for spare parts, repairs and maintenance, petrol, oil and lubricants and insurance have therefore been adjusted.

61. The transfer of logistic and construction functions from the military to civilian personnel (see paras. 33 to 35 above) also has an impact on requirements for transport as discussed in paragraphs 86 and 87 of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report. There exists, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, a need for a clearly defined policy in respect of the acquisition of long-life vehicles such as cranes, bulldozers and other equipment for construction and building. While some equipment of this type will/has been rented as shown in paragraph 92 of annex VI, other similar equipment has been acquired as shown in table 1 of annex III to the same report. Similarly, the purchase of military equipment such as armoured personnel carriers should be carefully considered in terms of their effective contributions to ensuring safety and security measures for the UNPROFOR personnel as well as their disposition following the termination of the mandate of the Force.

62. Included in the total for transport operations is a provision of $37.7 million for spare parts, repairs and maintenance. The Advisory Committee notes that the costs for United Nations-owned vehicles and contingent-owned vehicles are estimated at $1,825 and $7,500 per vehicle respectively for the budgetary period 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994; both of those rates reflect

increases from the rates of $1,000 and $5,000 respectively used during the period from 1 April to 30 June 1993. As shown in annex II to the Secretary-General's report, savings of $39,400 were realized during that period in respect of this item.

63. Representatives of the Secretary-General emphasized that the rates were not excessive. In this connection, the Committee was informed that the previous estimates were based on actual expenditures in respect of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, which operate in areas where driving conditions are better and where there are no hostile actions against the vehicles. The difficult terrain, long distances, winter conditions (necessitating vehicles to be equipped for driving in snow) and hostile activities in the UNPROFOR area increased the cost per vehicle.

64. Notwithstanding the above, the Advisory Committee remains unconvinced as to the full rate of increase per vehicle that is being proposed; it questions the assumptions taken in calculating the estimate for spare parts and maintenance. In the opinion of the Committee, the hostile activities in certain areas do not justify an across-the-board increase applicable to all vehicles. The Committee also notes that the estimate provides for a two-month reserve stock of spare parts in respect of contingent-owned equipment and a six-week reserve for United Nations-owned vehicles.

65. In the circumstances, and pending a more adequate justification of the increase in rates, the Committee recommends that the rates of $1,250 and $6,250 be used for United Nations vehicles and contingent-owned equipment respectively. Based on the revised phasing-in schedule of vehicles provided to the Committee, the consequential reduction to the estimate for spare parts and maintenance would be $6,545,100. The Committee also requests that detailed information on recent performance be included in forthcoming reports and that it form the basis for the budget estimate.

66. The revised cost estimate for air operations amounts to $32.6 million, which reflects a reduction of $11.5 million in the estimate in document A/48/690. A number of factors contributed to this net reduction, including a change in the deployment schedule and adjustments in the monthly costs for rental, insurance and crew subsistence as a result of a change in contractors. In addition, the number of monthly hours has been adjusted as shown in annex XII (a) in document A/48/690/Corr.3.

67. The Committee found it difficult to assess the requirements for air operations; in future it requests that a more adequate justification in terms of operational requirements be provided. The Committee also requests that a cost comparison be provided between the commercially rented aircraft and those provided by Governments, which takes into consideration all direct and indirect costs. In this connection, the Committee notes that because of restrictions on flying hours for the government-provided helicopters, the use of such aircraft appears more costly. On the other hand, the United Nations does not pay insurance costs or separate subsistence for the crew of such aircraft.

68. The Committee also requests that, to the extent possible, information be provided on all aircraft used in the mission area, including those provided or

rented by international humanitarian operations, thereby enabling it to appreciate the totality of resources in this regard.

69. The total estimate for air operations includes $4.4 million for liability and war-risk insurance, the bulk of which is for war-risk insurance. The Committee was informed that the matter was being studied with a view to determining the feasibility of establishing a self-insured fund up to a certain amount, given the difficulties and high costs involved in securing commercial war-risk insurance.

70. The Committee has a number of concerns with regard to communications, for which a total of $48.1 million is provided. Although reference is made in paragraphs 124 and 125 of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report to the communications systems purchased by UNPROFOR in order to provide a more cost-effective and efficient communications system, the cost benefits of such a system have not, in the opinion of the Committee, been clearly described. In addition, while recognizing that the mission's expansion has resulted in increased requirements, the explanations provided in annex VI are inadequate.

71. The Committee also expresses its reservations regarding the estimate of $10.6 million for spare parts and supplies for communications equipment, particularly in view of the fact that much of the equipment is new.

72. The Committee does not, at this stage, recommend a reduction in the estimate for communications. However, it requests that, in future, including in the context of the performance report for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994, a clearer explanation and more adequate justification be provided in respect of all communication requirements.

73. The cost estimate for the support account for peace-keeping operations amounts to $4,912,900. As stated in paragraph 198 of annex VI to the Secretary-General's report, the "costs of international contractual personnel have been included since they are encumbering posts that normally are filled by United Nations staff" (see paras. 45-48 above).

74. As indicated in paragraph 47 above, the Committee intends to submit its observations on the report of the Secretary-General on the use of civilian staff, including international contractual personnel in peace-keeping operations. Furthermore, the Committee recalls that the Secretary-General is to provide a report on the use of the support account for peace-keeping operations. The Committee intends to revert to the question of the inclusion of contractual personnel in the computation of the estimate under this item.

75. Pending its consideration of the report on the support account, the Advisory Committee recommends that provision for this item be reduced to $3,221,220.

76. Bearing in mind its observations in the preceding paragraphs, the Advisory Committee recommends an appropriation of $858,878,659 gross for the period 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994, inclusive of the amount of $778,408,000 (see para. 7 above) already authorized by the Assembly.

Cost estimate for the period 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995

77. The Secretary-General estimates requirements for the 12-month period from 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995 at $1,250,858,400 gross ($1,238,888,100 net) as shown in annex VII in document A/48/690/Corr.3. On that basis, the estimated monthly cost of maintaining UNPROFOR for the above period amounts to $104,238,200 gross ($103,240,675 net).

78. The Advisory Committee notes that the above-mentioned rate takes into account all enlargements to the operation's mandate thus far authorized by the Security Council. However, bearing in mind the continuously changing situation in the mission area and the possibility of future modifications of UNPROFOR, the Committee is of the view that the above-mentioned rate is, at this stage, indicative only.

79. Bearing in mind that the current mandate of UNPROFOR extends up to 31 March 1994, the Advisory Committee recommends that, subject to action of the Security Council, the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for a period of up to three months beginning 1 April 1994 at a monthly rate not to exceed $95,430,962 gross with the prior concurrence of ACABQ as to the exact amount to be committed and the period to be covered. The Advisory Committee further recommends that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to submit a budget corresponding to the mandated period by May 1994 for review by the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee points out that the above approach, while providing time for budget preparation, will ensure a more timely consideration of the budget estimates.

Compliance with past decisions of ACABQ

80. The Advisory Committee has requested that, in the Secretary-General's future reports on the financing of UNPROFOR, precise information should be given on implementation of and/or compliance with recommendations of ACABQ that have been endorsed by the General Assembly.

Annex

UNPROFOR

Deployment of personnel as at 21 January 1994

	Zabreb	Sarajevo	Sector West	Sector East	Sector North	Sector South	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Other	Total
Military personnel										
Observers										595
Contingents	2	2 954	3 624	1 904	2 828	2 249	9 869	1 036	2 507	26 973
Civilian police	18	46	131	146	174	125	6	26	2	674
Civilian personnel										
International	231	6	12	15	16	16	22	12	14	344
Local	545	101	115	119	112	98	128	46	137	1 401
Contractual	418	9	28	29	47	38	13	19	33	634

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THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Letter dated 20 February 1994 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to the situation in Haiti, on which I last reported to the General Assembly on 30 November 1993 (A/48/532/Add.2).

My Special Representative, Mr. Dante Caputo, reported to me on 18 February and today that the situation in Haiti has seriously deteriorated in the last few months since obstacles arose to the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement. The people of Haiti are under severe strain, notwithstanding efforts to maintain the flow of humanitarian assistance. While I am not in a position to present a comprehensive and thorough report, it is clear that the human rights situation has also suffered a serious degradation.

A nucleus of the joint United Nations-Organization of American States (OAS) human rights monitoring mission, the International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH), has remained in Port-au-Prince ever since the evacuation of the bulk of its personnel in October. Recently a small number of human rights observers returned to Haiti from the Dominican Republic in the hope that they could resume their tasks. Notwithstanding their efforts, this has proved possible only to a limited extent and almost entirely in the capital, Port-au-Prince. Without progress towards a political settlement of the crisis through implementation of the Governors Island Agreement it will be difficult for me to recommend that MICIVIH be maintained indefinitely in Haiti.

There is thus an urgent need to break the current impasse. To this end, my Special Representative has continued to work intensively with the Four Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti, in full consultation with the Secretary-General of OAS, to promote agreement between the parties on steps that would make it possible to resume implementation of the Governors Island Agreement.

An important step forward occurred on 14 to 16 January 1994, when President Aristide convened a conference at Miami, Florida, in the framework of efforts to implement the Governors Island Agreement. At that conference a consensus emerged on a sequence of steps to be taken to break the current impasse and that consensus received the endorsement of President Aristide.

In recent days further consultations have taken place at Washington between leading members of both Houses of the Haitian Parliament, representing all political tendencies in that Parliament. On 19 January 1994, I received a letter from a representative group of those parliamentarians informing me of the conclusions they had reached. The text of that letter is annexed.

I believe that these are significant developments. As a result of the Miami conference and the Washington consultations it is now possible to say that agreement has been reached between the elected supporters and opponents of President Aristide on a plan that will make it possible to achieve the urgently needed objective of breaking the present impasse and resuming progress in implementing the Governors Island Agreement. I therefore commend the enclosed letter to the attention of the General Assembly.

I should be grateful if you would convey this information to the members of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Letter dated 19 February 1994 from a delegation of Haitian Parliamentarians addressed to the Secretary-General

The delegation of Haitian Parliamentarians invited to Washington by the Centre for Democracy presents its compliments to you for the concern shown regarding a solution to the crisis in our country and, with reference to the various meetings with representatives of the international community, is happy to be able to associate your good offices with its patriotic initiatives to find a way out of the impasse.

After 29 months, especially during the last four months, the Haitian people has been in despair because of the political and institutional crises and the embargo. Accordingly, the Haitian Parliament, which represents the will of the people and the co-guardian of national sovereignty, feels obliged to show leadership in finding an equitable solution which will preserve the dignity and ensure the survival of our country.

Since no State can live in isolation, and because the Haitian nation is experiencing difficulties, the delegation has decided to make a proposal designed to show the way out of the impasse. This proposal is based on the Governors Island Agreement, the New York Pact and the resolution of Workshop A of the Miami International Conference, held from 14 to 16 January 1994, which was convened by the President of the Republic and benefited from his assistance and from a high level of attention on the part of the international community. Article 6 of the resolution:

1. Recommends that the President of the Republic initiate the procedure for appointing a new Prime Minister and forming a Government of national concord;

2. Recommends that the President of the Republic obtain the lifting of the embargo once the following events have taken place:

(a) The commencement of the early retirement of General Cédras with the guarantees contained in the amnesty decree granted by the President;

(b) The confirmation of a new Prime Minister;

(c) The installation of the new Government of concord;

(d) The return of a climate of security and respect for human rights.

As responsible Parliamentarians, we assure you that we shall be entirely ready to take all necessary steps with regard to the voting on such essential legislation as that relating to the amnesty, the establishment of a police force and international cooperation in the military, technical and economic areas. We shall also be prepared to ensure the confirmation of the future Prime Minister under article 137 of the Haitian Constitution.

We submit to you for your scrutiny this plan for finding a way out of the impasse, and we remain persuaded that you will not fail to act on our request by granting it top priority and all the moral support of your institution.

We enclose a copy of the Miami Workshop A resolution, which has met with the approval of a number of political personalities of Haitian nationality, including the President of the Senate, Jean-Louis Firmin, Senator Luc Fleurinor and the Secretary-General of KONAKOM, Victor Benoît (see appendix).

This proposal by our delegation of Parliamentarians is intended as an effective and realistic means of dealing with the current impasse with a view to a prompt resolution of the Haitian crisis. Its main goal is to establish favourable conditions which will permit a full return to the constitutional order.

We remain at your disposition for any meeting that may be necessary to inform you of the modalities of implementation, given the various sectors involved in the crisis. Accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

(Signed) Frantz Robert HONDE
President of the Chamber
of Deputies

(Signed) J. GHISLAIN
Senator
Secretary to the Senate
of the Republic

(Signed) Jean Eddy Talandier DESJARDINS
Deputy/MKN-Alliance

(Signed) Rindal Pierre CANEL
Deputy/FNCD

(Signed) Duly BRUTUS
Deputy
President of the Group
Socialiste Démocratique

(Signed) Edmond MOROLO
Deputy/FNCD

APPENDIX

International Conference held at Miami from 14 to 16 January 1994

Resolutions of Workshop A

1. The Miami International Conference affirms its support for the physical return to Haiti of the President of the Republic, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to discharge his constitutional mandate.

2. The Miami Conference affirms its commitment to the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact, which, in the present situation, represent the most appropriate framework of reference for a peaceful outcome to the crisis.

3. The Conference recommends to the parliamentary groups and political forces which signed the New York Pact a uniting of their efforts with a view to the effective implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact.

4. The Conference requests the international community to continue to support the efforts of the President of the Republic and the Haitian democratic forces with a view to the restoration of the constitutional order. Accordingly, it seeks from the international community the implementation of the guarantees given on Governors Island, including the application of paragraph 5 of the Agreement.

5. The Miami International Conference supports the decision by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to honour the request submitted by General Cédras for early retirement.

6. The Miami Conference recommends that the President of the Republic initiate the procedure for appointing a new Prime Minister and forming a Government of concord. With a view to reaching a prompt solution to the crisis, the Conference also recommends that the President of the Republic obtain from the international community the lifting of the embargo once the following events have taken place:

(a) The commencement of the early retirement of General Cédras with the guarantees contained in the amnesty decree granted by the President.

(b) The confirmation of the new Prime Minister.

(c) The installation of the Government of concord.

(d) The return of a climate of security and respect for human rights.

7. The Conference recommends the convening of a national conference after the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to discharge his functions.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/48/880
24 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 114 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Letter dated 22 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration issued on behalf of the European Union by its Presidency concerning the appointment of Mr. Ayala Lasso as High Commissioner for Human Rights (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 114 (b).

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on the appointment of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, issued on 21 February 1994 on behalf of the European Union by its Presidency

The European Union would like to express its deep satisfaction at the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. José Ayala Lasso of Ecuador as the first High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The European Union believes that Mr. José Ayala Lasso possesses all the qualities needed for the impartial, objective and effective performance of his duties. His speedy appointment to the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights demonstrates the commitment of the international community to the cause of human rights.

The primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights lies with each State. The European Union believes that all States should support the High Commissioner for Human Rights in carrying out his tasks by establishing with him a valuable and constructive cooperation in an open and sincere spirit.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1994/213
24 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 38
ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND
ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED,
DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL
SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 24 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a situation report by Minister Roelf Meyer, chief government negotiator, on the present status of the constitutional negotiations in South Africa (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) F. O. BERGH
Chargé d'affaires
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Situation report issued on 22 February 1994 by the Minister of Constitutional Development and of Communication of South Africa

CONSTITUTIONAL NEGOTIATIONS: THE PRESENT POSITION

The constitutional negotiations were completed and the constitution passed by Parliament in December 1993. Since then further attempts have been made to ensure the participation of the Freedom Alliance parties in the transitional process and the April elections. This was done in order to seek a settlement on outstanding constitutional differences and to achieve amendments to the constitution while there was still time to do so before the elections.

This was done through trilateral talks involving the Government, the Freedom Alliance and the African National Congress (ANC) from the beginning of January to early February. No final result could be achieved during this time on account of:

1. The uncompromising stances which some of the parties adopted on various issues.

2. The fact that the Freedom Alliance parties excluded themselves from the Multi-Party Negotiating Process during the second half of last year when the constitution was actually drafted. Thus they were not aware of, and eventually lacked understanding of, the compromises reached during these negotiations, as reflected in the text of the constitution.

3. The absence of a single negotiating position on the part of the Freedom Alliance. At no stage during negotiations were they able to present a uniform position or arrive at a final decision whenever a possible breakthrough was imminent.

4. At no stage did the Freedom Alliance have sanctioning from their respective principals, and they had to refer back to their principals constantly, leading to delays, interruptions, inconclusive meetings and the frequent changing of agendas.

5. The Government had to deal with the different points of departure of individual negotiators in the Freedom Alliance. There were the solution-orientated, and those who were obviously not prepared to seek solutions.

A final attempt to reach trilateral agreements was made on 3 February 1994, when Government presented their package of proposed amendments that could have led to an agreement ensuring participation by the Freedom Alliance. The Freedom Alliance initially reacted positively to these proposals, but were not prepared to bind themselves finally to any solution on that basis.

Since the trilateral talks had failed to bring about a settlement, the Government had to take a different route. That was to go forward and amend the constitution in Parliament with the cooperation of the Negotiating Council. The ANC was approached and agreed to such a process. The Negotiating Council was subsequently convened on 21 February 1994 to consider and approve the package of proposals.

The package of proposals consisted of the following:

1. The amendment of section 126 of the Constitution which deals with the powers and functions of provinces. The reference to concurrency has been deleted in order to make it absolutely certain that the laws passed by the provincial legislatures will prevail over laws passed by the national Parliament on matters listed in Schedule 6 to the Constitution, except for overrides already provided for and previously accepted by the Freedom Alliance.

2. The amendment of sections 155-159 of the Constitution to strengthen the taxing competence of provinces. This was previously agreed to by the Freedom Alliance.

3. The amendment of section 160 of the Constitution to enable provincial legislatures to include specific provisions in their own constitutions regarding their own legislative and executive structures. This will, for example, enable the province of KwaZulu/Natal to make special arrangements for the position of the Zulu monarchy.

4. The amendment of Constitutional Principle XVIII to provide that the powers and functions of provinces, as set out, will not be diminished in the final constitution. This effectively means entrenchment of this most critical provincial provision, according to the Freedom Alliance. No constitutional principle can be changed after the election, even by a 100% majority in Parliament.

5. Changing the name of the province of Natal to KwaZulu/Natal.

6. Adding an additional constitutional principle on the subject of self-determination, including the possibility that it can be exercised in a territorial entity, if constitutionally agreed. Provision is also made by amending Chapter 11 to create a mechanism for conducting further negotiations on the subject of a Volkstaat for those who really want it.

7. Amendments to the Electoral Act to provide for two ballot papers, one for the National Assembly and one for the provincial legislatures and for the extension to 4 March 1994 of the date for parties to register for the elections.

All these amendments have now been approved by the Negotiating Council and will be put before Parliament for deliberation next week. This is a complete package that in fact addresses all the concerns that were raised by the Freedom Alliance. There is now nothing to keep them from participating in the elections. For the sake of our country's future we can only hope that reason will now prevail.

R.P. MEYER, MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OF COMMUNICATION

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
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GENERAL

A/48/882
S/1994/218
25 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34, 35, 85 and 86
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 25 February 1994 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which retains the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your attention.

Another massacre was committed by the illegal Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory at dawn on Friday, 25 February 1994. A group of Israeli settlers, including 1 in military uniform, opened fire indiscriminately at the Palestinian worshippers praying during the holy month of Ramadan in Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi in Al-Khalil, resulting in more than 50 killed and more than 200 wounded. That massacre, the most horrible massacre since the beginning of the occupation in 1967, was followed by the killing of more than 10 Palestinians in confrontations with the Israeli army in Al-Khalil and other locations throughout the occupied Palestinian territory, including Nablus, Ramallah and Gaza, and by the closure of several areas by the Israeli authorities declaring those areas off-limits.

We believe that the underlying cause of such condemnable actions remains the official Israeli policy regarding settlements in the occupied Palestinian

territory. Further, we believe that the Israeli Government should be held responsible for the Al-Khalil massacre. In this connection, we recall Security Council resolutions which consider settlements to be illegal and obstacles to peace and which call for their dismantlement.

The massacre which has been committed by the illegal settlers, as well as their other violent actions against Palestinian civilians in the last several months, indicate their determination to undermine the peace process currently under way. This dangerous situation requires immediate and firm actions to bring these settlers under control and suppress their violent behaviour, while the transitional arrangements in the Palestinian territory are taking place.

We call upon the international community to bring an end to such massacres and criminal acts committed against our people, and we reiterate our request for international protection through a direct international presence in the occupied Palestinian territory. Such a presence could only be conducive to the success of the peace process. We also call upon the Security Council immediately to fulfil its responsibilities and to take the necessary measures in reaction to the situation recounted above. We call upon the Council to do so in a meeting to be held immediately due to the volatility of the situation and its dangerous nature.

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 35, 85 and 86, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/48/883
S/1994/220
25 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 35
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 25 February 1994 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your most urgent attention to the tragic massacre of unarmed Palestinian worshippers in Hebron today.

The Cable News Network (CNN) has confirmed that an American-born Jewish settler from Qiryat Arba, armed with a machine gun and wearing a uniform of the Israeli Reserve, entered the Hebron Mosque during prayer and proceeded to shoot, in cold blood, at the Palestinian worshippers, killing over 50 and wounding at least 100. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the Israeli troops guarding the Mosque did not intervene to stop the attack for over 10 minutes.

In the wake of this massacre, violence has spread elsewhere in the occupied Palestinian territory and clashes were reported at the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and in Gaza and other areas. The Committee is seriously concerned at reports of shootings by Israeli soldiers against Palestinian demonstrators.

The Committee condemns the massacre in the strongest terms. It wishes to remind the international community that, as long as Israeli forces occupy the Palestinian territory, Israel bears sole responsibility for the protection of Palestinians, as the occupying Power in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949.

The Committee has noted statements of Israeli leaders, in particular Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, expressing regret and sorrow to Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat and condemning the act as murder. The Committee calls on the Israeli Government to take immediate action to control and disarm the settlers and others opposed to the recent agreements and to restrain the actions of its soldiers in order to defuse tension and restore credibility to the peace process. Moreover, the Committee believes that only

rapid and consistent progress in the current negotiations leading to the disengagement of Israeli forces and self-rule for Palestinians will prevent the current situation from deteriorating even further. The Committee calls on all concerned to do everything possible to surmount the current obstacles and to advance towards full implementation of the agreements that have been reached.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSÉ
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/884
S/1994/221
25 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 24 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the letter of H.E. President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to the President of the Security Council, conveying the views of the Movement on the latest developments concerning the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 24 February 1994 from the President of Indonesia, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency, in your capacity as President of the Security Council during the month of February 1994, the views of the Movement regarding the current situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The non-aligned countries remain deeply concerned over the armed aggression, genocide and practice of "ethnic cleansing" being perpetrated against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a sovereign State Member of the United Nations, and its people. Despite condemnation from the international community and numerous resolutions adopted by the Security Council, a multi-ethnic, multicultural and multireligious society is being exterminated. In fact, the non-aligned countries consider the continued Serbian aggression to be a result of the failure of the international community to implement those very Security Council resolutions which would defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which millions of people have become uprooted, two thirds of the country has become occupied and significant loss of innocent lives has occurred. Compounding this failure is the arms embargo imposed against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which continues to deny that country its most fundamental sovereign right of self-defence. The indiscriminate bombing of a market place in Sarajevo, where nearly 70 innocent people were killed and hundreds wounded, is the latest brutality perpetrated against the Bosnian people.

While the non-aligned countries are aware that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ultimatum threatening air strikes against Serbian positions surrounding the besieged capital, Sarajevo, appears to have been met with the withdrawal of Serbian heavy weapons from the 20-kilometre exclusionary zone around Sarajevo, there remains a clear and present need to remain vigilant and ensure full compliance, resulting in a true lifting of the siege. The United Nations must ensure that the heavy weapons already withdrawn will not be deployed in other areas which would enable the Serbs to launch further attacks on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is therefore imperative that the Security Council be convened with the aim of addressing as a matter of urgency the current situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of taking concrete and effective measures to implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, especially resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993). This would include such measures as to ensure the effective lifting of the siege of Sarajevo, as well as of other besieged towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and especially of "safe areas". The non-aligned countries welcome the cease-fire now in effect in Sarajevo and the surrounding area as an important step towards compliance with Security Council resolutions. They would, however, underline that hostilities continue elsewhere throughout the country, and the urgency of the Security Council enforcing a comprehensive cessation of all armed conflict so as to strengthen the political process.

Taking into account the recent developments, I believe that there is a real need to review the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), and to revise it in such a manner that it will be able to meet its requirements to prevent further aggression by Serbian forces, ensuring access of humanitarian aid.

I should clearly indicate to the Council that the States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries are strongly opposed and will not support any proposal that would place Sarajevo under the administrative control of the United Nations. Such an action will deprive the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina of its right to exercise its sovereignty over its capital. The city of Sarajevo is the political capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It stands, moveover, as that nation's symbol of resistance to brutality, aggression and genocide. To have survived thus far and endured countless hardships, it is inconceivable that it should ultimately come to be placed under foreign control, albeit the United Nations.

In the light of the new momentum for peace negotiations, resulting from the withdrawal of the Serbian heavy artillery from the Sarajevo exclusionary zone, and in view of the failure of the existing Geneva peace process, it is incumbent upon the international community, and in particular the Security Council, to consider devising a new mechanism for negotiations among the parties to the conflict, including the feasibility of convening an appropriately structured international conference, with the aim of achieving a just and final solution. Such a solution must be based on the full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Consistent with the commitment of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to contribute to the efforts to reach a just and final solution to the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Movement stands ready to take part in such an appropriately structured international conference or in any new negotiating process.

The States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries strongly urge the Security Council to take the necessary measures to protect the sovereignty of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and demonstrate in the process its effectiveness for maintaining international peace and security. In this connection, the non-aligned countries are prepared to assist you and other interested parties in the realization of a just and lasting peace in that strife-torn country. To that end, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is in the process of forming a Task Force on Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will coordinate the position of its members and work in cooperation with the United Nations.

(Signed) SOEHARTO
President of the Republic of Indonesia

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/48/885
S/1994/214
25 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34 and 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 25 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement by His Excellency the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of my country (see annex) concerning the savage massacre perpetrated by Israeli extremist settlers against defenceless Palestinian citizens while they were praying in the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron in the occupied Palestinian territories at dawn today, 25 February 1994, as a result of which dozens were killed and hundreds wounded.

I request you to have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fuad A. BATAINEH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan concerning the criminal occurrence in the Ibrahimi Mosque

I wish to convey the vehement condemnation of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the savage massacre that was perpetrated at dawn today against innocent and defenceless Palestinian citizens in the Ibrahimi Mosque, one of the most sacred places of worship for the Islamic community.

This abominable crime, which was perpetrated against a congregation at prayer in the middle of the blessed month Ramadan, has devastated us and every Arab and Muslim, just as it has devastated the world. It must not be allowed to pass as a transient occurrence. What is required is for the international community to treat it as one of the phenomena of the arming of extremist settlers; Jordan has long warned of the dire consequences of this for the peace process. Accordingly, Israel must bear the responsibility for these brutal actions, since it provides the settlers with weapons, freedom of movement and access to the Islamic Holy Places. Israel must undertake an immediate investigation into this criminal occurrence and put a halt to the terrorist acts carried out by settlers. The criminals must be punished and disarmed so as to prevent a recurrence of this massacre.

The international community and international bodies are called upon to assume their responsibilities with regard to protection of the Palestinians under occupation and prevention of the occurrence of such acts.

As we offer our heartfelt condolences to our steadfast brothers in the holy city of Hebron and to the families of the martyrs, we draw the attention of the international community to the fact that this criminal occurrence that has been added to the record of Israeli practices already filled with acts of terrorism and intimidation against innocent citizens is but an embodiment of the consequences of the occupation of the Palestinian territories and of depriving the Palestinian people of its rights to its homeland. This should prompt the international community to move to take up its responsibilities for halting such occurrences through practical action and for ensuring arrival at an honourable, just and lasting settlement that will put an end to the conflict, guarantee Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and accord the Palestinian people its legitimate national rights.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
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S/1994/231
28 February 1994

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 35
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 28 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the English and French versions of a declaration of the European Union on the events in Hebron (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

ANNEX

[Original: English and French]

Declaration of the European Union on the events in Hebron

The European Union expresses profound indignation at the bloodshed which took place in Hebron yesterday, leaving many Palestinians dead and wounded.

The European Union strongly condemns all acts of violence and extends its sincere condolences to the families of the victims.

While noting that the events have been condemned by the Israeli Government, the European Union holds that the authorities in the occupied territories must take full responsibility for protecting the inhabitants; the Union also calls for a full and immediate inquiry into the circumstances of the massacre.

The tragic events in Hebron highlight once again the importance of the peace process; there must be no undermining or delay of that process.

The European Union calls upon the parties to refuse to allow themselves to be drawn into a spiral of violence and to step up their efforts to speed up the process that has been started.

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NATIONS

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General Assembly
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A/48/887
S/1994/237
1 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34 and 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 28 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made on 26 February 1994 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Senator Gareth Evans, on the massacre of Palestinians in Hebron (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Richard ROWE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement made on 26 February 1994 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia concerning the massacre of Palestinians in Hebron

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Senator Gareth Evans, said today that the Government of Australia was deeply shocked and saddened by the massacre of 53 Palestinians by an Israeli settler in a mosque in the West Bank town of Hebron.

He said that Australia condemned without reservation this senseless slaughter of unarmed worshippers, which threatened to prolong the seemingly endless cycle of conflict and violence between Israelis and Palestinians.

"The Australian Government extends its profound sympathy to all of those who have been bereaved or wounded by this outrageous act", he said.

Mr. Evans said that it was particularly important at this time that Israelis and Palestinians alike exercise the utmost restraint to avoid further bloodshed. "During this Muslim holy month of Ramadan, heightened religious emotion will understandably compound the sense of outrage many Palestinians will feel over this act of insanity", he said.

Mr. Evans said that Australia welcomed the strong and unqualified statement by the Israeli Prime Minister and his Government condemning the attack, "but this tragic event points to the responsibility of Israel, as the occupying Power in Gaza and the West Bank, to protect everyone who lives there".

He said that retaliatory attacks and revenge killings would only reinforce the position of those who seek to reject attempts to establish a peaceful resolution to the Israel/Palestinian conflict, and that it was of vital importance that such acts of violence should not be permitted to further the cause of extremism.

He said that the Government of Australia hoped that the tragedy would inject a new sense of urgency into the negotiations between Israel and the PLO on withdrawal by the Israel Defence Force from Gaza and Jericho and that "both sides have an obligation to proceed to negotiate this agreement without further delay so that the way can be cleared for Palestinian self-rule in the territories".

He said that the Government of Australia believed that only through the full implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements could there be any hope for a just and lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinian people.

"We call on both Israel and the PLO to intensify and accelerate their efforts to implement the declaration", he said.

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General Assembly
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S/1994/238
1 March 1994

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34 and 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 28 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement made by the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of India on the massacre of Palestinian worshippers in Hebron in the occupied territories (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) T. P. SREENIVASAN
Ambassador and Acting
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement concerning the massacre of Palestinian worshippers in Hebron, made by the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of India on 26 February 1994

The Government of India strongly condemns the massacre of Palestinian worshippers yesterday in Hebron, in the occupied territories, by an Israeli gunman, and conveys its sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

The Government of India calls upon Israel to take immediate and effective steps to ensure that such deplorable criminal acts do not recur, that culprits are brought to book and that the lives and properties of innocent people in the occupied territories are protected.

The Government of India fervently hopes that all concerned will adopt the path of restraint in bringing down tensions so as not to vitiate the climate of peace and tranquillity so essential for the Middle East peace process, which has now entered a critical phase, to succeed.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/48/889
2 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 149

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/849), which provides information on the financial performance of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993 (para. 31 and annexes I and II); the revised cost estimate for ONUMOZ for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994 (para. 32 and annexes III and IV); and the revised estimate for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1994 (paras. 33 and 34 and annexes III and V), should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the operation beyond 30 April 1994. In paragraph 39 of his report, the Secretary-General outlines the actions that would appear to be required to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in connection with the financing of ONUMOZ. During its consideration of the report, representatives of the Secretary-General provided the Advisory Committee with additional oral and written information. The Committee also had the benefit of meeting with the Chief Administrative Officer of the operation.

2. The Advisory Committee notes that, subsequent to his report contained in document A/48/849, the Secretary-General proposed and the Security Council authorized, by its resolution 898 (1994), the establishment of a United Nations police component of up to 1,144 personnel as an integral part of ONUMOZ, for the period from 15 February to 31 October 1994. By the same resolution the Security Council also requested the Secretary-General "... as the police contingent is being deployed, to begin immediately preparing specific proposals for the drawdown of an appropriate number of military personnel with the objective of ensuring there is no increase in the cost of ONUMOZ without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate". Since, at the time of the preparation of the report of the Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General had not yet submitted a report on the financial implications of the decision taken by the Security-Council in its resolution 898 (1994), the Advisory Committee will

submit an addendum to the present report as soon as the Secretary-General submits to the Committee such a report.

3. The introduction to the report of the Secretary-General provides background information on the development of the mission. As indicated therein, the General Assembly decided at its forty-eighth session, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into total commitments for ONUMOZ up to the amount of $82.3 million gross, inclusive of the authorization provided under General Assembly resolution 47/224 C, for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994. The General Assembly decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $61.7 million gross among Member States.

4. The Advisory Committee was informed that contributions payable to ONUMOZ as at 1 January 1994 amounted to $81.4 million, assessments for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994 amounted to $60.5 million and collections in 1994 amounted to $46.8 million. The Committee was also informed that payments had been made to troop contributors for amounts owed through September 1993. The payment for October 1993 of $6.7 million was made on 17 February 1994. Amounts owed for the months of November and December 1993 and for January 1994 total approximately $20.1 million. In this connection the Advisory Committee reiterates its prior recommendations regarding the non-payment or late payment of contributions to peace-keeping operations (A/47/990, para. 41).

Financial performance for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993

5. The Committee notes that, as reflected in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/849), total savings of $21,527,100 gross ($21,212,300 net) for the period in question relate mostly to such objects of expenditure as military and civilian personnel costs, premises/accommodation, infrastructure repairs, transport operations, air operations, communications and assistance for disarmament and demobilization. The savings were somewhat offset by expenditure overruns relating mostly to medical supplies, commercial freight and cartage. Explanations of savings and expenditure overruns are contained in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee notes some improvements in the format of the performance report.

6. The Committee recalls its recommendations stated in paragraph 16 of its report contained in document A/47/985 on the need to "... provide precise information with regard to voluntary contributions and other Trust Fund resources ..." and in paragraph 10 of its report contained in document A/47/990 on "... a clearer definition of the short-term humanitarian requirements of a mission and the long-term needs with a view to achieving greater consistency in the proposed financing of those activities". The Committee points out, in this regard, that paragraphs 36 and 37 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/849) provide some information on the Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Peace Process in Mozambique and the Trust Fund for Humanitarian Assistance in Mozambique. The Advisory Committee understands that the Trust Fund for Humanitarian Assistance is used to augment the financing of activities that parallel those financed from assessed contributions, while the Trust Fund for

the Implementation of the Peace Process in Mozambique is not used to add to the financing of any activities now covered by assessed contributions.

7. In addition to information provided in paragraph 37 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/849) on the involvement of the Trust Fund for Humanitarian Assistance in Mozambique in financing mine-clearing activities and assistance for disarmament and demobilization, the Committee was informed that expenditures, which would be financed from assessed contributions for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 October 1994, are estimated at $4.2 million for mine clearing and $9.0 million for assistance for disarmament and demobilization.

8. The Advisory Committee was informed that the Trust Fund for Humanitarian Assistance made provision for mine clearance to assist in humanitarian efforts, while the assessed resources provided for training of additional demining teams to clear roads and bridges so as to allow ONUMOZ to execute its mandate. The Trust Fund was also used for financing broad-based programmes in the area of demobilization and reintegration, including travel, of demobilized soldiers, while the assessed resources provided for financing with respect to setting up camps in the assembly areas for ONUMOZ military observers, camp officers and medical personnel, as well as for tarpaulins and blankets for demobilized soldiers.

9. The Advisory Committee regrets that it has not received, as requested by the Financial Regulations, copies of the documentation establishing the above trust funds. It therefore requests that the documentation be provided at the earliest date.

10. The Advisory Committee was informed that, owing to the lack of available facilities in Mozambique, it has not been possible to obtain premises at no cost to the United Nations.

11. With regard to general purchases of goods and services, the Committee reiterates its recommendation that, whenever cost-effective and technically feasible, every effort should be made by the Secretariat, in accordance with established procurement procedures, to acquire services, resources and materials from local area sources (A/47/985, para. 24).

12. The Committee notes that sizeable savings of $2,724,500 were realized owing to delayed deployment and non-rotation of military personnel from three contingents after six months' stay in the mission area. Projected net savings of $2,265,800 under civilian personnel costs are also attributable mainly to delayed deployment of staff. In this connection, the Committee again reiterates its recommendation regarding periodic (six-month) rotation of civilian and military components (see A/47/990, para. 25). The Committee recalls that this recommendation also referred to a review of civilian and military entitlements, including subsistence allowance. The entire question of the entitlements and allowances paid to the personnel participating in peace-keeping operations continues to concern the Advisory Committee; it intends to revert to these matters in the context of its consideration of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General called for in document A/47/990.

13. Some of the reported savings are rather notional, since they reflect delays in the operational plan of ONUMOZ and represent, in fact, a deferred charge on subsequent budgetary periods. The reported savings under premises/accommodation ($5,260,100), infrastructure repairs ($2,941,700) and assistance for disarmament and demobilization ($2,319,700) for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993 will be somewhat offset by an increase under the relevant objects of expenditure for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994.

Revised cost estimate for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994

14. The revised requirements for ONUMOZ for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994 are estimated by the Secretary-General at $163,409,500 gross ($161,072,800 net), as reflected in column 1 of annex III to his report. These estimates provide for a total of 354 military observers, 6,226 military contingent personnel (out of an authorized level of 6,625), 128 civilian police observers, 243 international civilian staff, 200 United Nations Volunteers and 500 local staff. The Committee notes that the cost estimates take into account the schedule of contingent deployments and expected dates of arrival of staff and Volunteers in the mission area. The Committee was informed that, as at 31 January 1994 a total of 200 international civilian posts, 100 posts of United Nations Volunteers, 125 posts of civilian police observers and 350 local posts were occupied.

15. The Committee notes a projected decrease (by 112) in the number of international staff from the authorized level of 355 to 243 and understands that this decrease will be compensated by a proposed increase in the number of United Nations Volunteers from 100 to 200.

16. The Committee is concerned at the high cost of travel of international civilian staff to the mission, estimated at an average of $8,800 per person per round trip, inclusive of the entitlement for 100 kilograms of excess accompanied baggage, and recommends that the Secretary-General review the travel arrangements and entitlements, in particular the possibility of providing for excess unaccompanied baggage in lieu of the present arrangement for accompanied baggage, with a view to containing the high cost of travel.

17. The Committee points out that the estimated requirements for spare parts, repairs and maintenance, as well as for petrol, oil and lubricants, do not take into account possible delays in vehicle delivery and therefore may be somewhat overestimated.

18. The Advisory Committee was also informed that, following the projected acquisition of the VSAT Earth stations at a total of $2 million, there will be a reduction in requirements for commercial communications (INMARSAT user charges).

19. The Committee points out that there is a wide divergency in the rental costs of what appear to be the same type of helicopters being rented for different missions. The Committee is of the opinion that the Secretariat should look into this matter with a view to arriving at a standard rental cost at the most economical rates.

20. In view of its observations, and taking into account additional information provided by the Secretariat and referred to above, the Committee recommends that an amount of $161,799,100 gross be appropriated for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994. In addition, the Committee recommends that an unencumbered balance of $21,527,100 gross ($21,212,300 net) in respect of the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993 be set off against the amount to be assessed on Member States for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994.

Revised cost estimate for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1994

21. The revised cost estimate of maintaining ONUMOZ for the six-month period from 1 May to 31 October 1994 is $165,303,000 gross ($162,231,600 net), as reflected in column 2 of annex III to the report of the Secretary-General. The cost estimate provides for 354 military observers, 6,226 military contingent personnel, 128 civilian police, 255 international staff, to be supplemented by an additional 1,200 international civilian electoral observers for a period of three weeks, 200 United Nations Volunteers and 506 locally recruited staff, to be supplemented by an additional 1,200 local staff (drivers, guides and interpreters) for a period of up to three weeks during the elections. The Advisory Committee was informed that the increase in the number of international staff from 243 to 255 during this period relates totally to the provision of support to the elections.

22. The Advisory Committee is not convinced that sufficient justifications exist for the proposed increase in the number of international staff from 243 to 255, given the fact that support to the elections will be provided by 1,200 international electoral observers. The Committee is not convinced either that the proposed one-to-one ratio of 1,200 local staff to 1,200 international electoral observers is justified. The Committee recommends, therefore, that the number of international staff should not exceed 243 and that the Secretariat should review the numbers of both international electoral observers and local staff with a view to containing the cost of the operation.

23. The Advisory Committee understands that a number of security officers have been detailed from Headquarters to serve in ONUMOZ. The Committee recognizes the necessity for improved security in the mission area and the responsibility of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in this regard; however, it believes the matter should be adequately discussed and any policy in this respect comprehensively developed. It therefore requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter in an appropriate manner.

24. In view of the above observations, and bearing in mind that the current mandate of ONUMOZ extends through 30 April 1994, the Advisory Committee recommends that, subject to action of the Security Council, the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, to enter into commitments for a period of up to three months beginning 1 May 1994 at a monthly rate not to exceed $26.9 million gross. The Advisory Committee further recommends that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to submit a budget corresponding to the mandate period by May 1994 for review by the Advisory Committee. The budget should incorporate

the financial implications of such action as the Security Council may wish to take following the progress report of the Secretary-General to the Council in April 1994. The Advisory Committee points out that the above approach will provide for budget preparation and thus ensure more timely consideration of the budget estimates.

Compliance with recommendations of the Advisory Committee

25. The Advisory Committee requests that, in the future reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUMOZ, precise information should be given on implementation of or compliance with the recommendations of the Committee that have been endorsed by the General Assembly.

UNITED
NATIONS

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S/1994/242
2 March 1994
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 35
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 1 March 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am transmitting herewith the text of a statement issued on 25 February 1994 by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, in his capacity as President of the Sixth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, concerning the massacre at the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil (Hebron) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as an official document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE

ANNEX

Statement issued on 25 February 1994 by the President of the Sixth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Over 50 innocent Palestinians have just been massacred in Hebron in the West Bank as they were saying early-morning prayers today, Friday, 25 February 1994 in Al-Khalil (Tomb of the Patriarchs).

In condemning in the most emphatic terms this indescribable act, I should like, in my capacity as President of the Sixth Islamic Conference, to say that all the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference share in the cruel ordeal just inflicted on the fraternal people of Palestine.

Coming at the very moment when in Paris and in Cairo Palestinian and Israeli negotiators were making real progress towards implementing Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and Jericho, this odious crime is undoubtedly aimed at undermining the very positive gains already made in regard to the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

But for those who know the maturity of spirit characterizing the leadership which the Palestinian people has freely chosen, that manoeuvre will fail as have those earlier manoeuvres by the enemies of peace in the Middle East. All peace-loving peoples should work towards that end.

For my part, in reiterating our support for the Palestinian people, I appeal to the Israeli leaders to do their utmost to prevent an escalation of violence, which can only damage the peace process.

I am also launching an appeal for rapid implementation of the Washington Agreement containing the Declaration of Principles on Palestinian autonomy, which remains a prerequisite for the cessation of tension and conflict.

(Signed) Abdou DIOUF
President of the Sixth Islamic Conference

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

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A/48/891
S/1994/245
2 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 2 March 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We welcome efforts to finally open Tuzla airport for flights to relieve the humanitarian situation in that region and throughout our Republic. We also recognize the potential positive role that the Russian Federation can contribute in bringing a broader peace to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We, however, would like to inquire what are the terms for the opening of Tuzla airport; who has negotiated these terms; and what role will the Russian Federation have in this project? We fully acknowledge the commitment by United Nations forces to ensure the types of goods that may be transported through Tuzla airport and we pledge our cooperation. On the other hand, we will not feel bound to any understanding resulting from bilateral discussions between the Russian Federation and an occupying force in our country, a sovereign State of the United Nations whose territorial integrity is threatened.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/48/892
S/1994/247
3 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34 and 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 2 March 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, H.E. Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi, concerning the savage massacre perpetrated by Israeli extremist settlers against defenceless Palestinian citizens in Hebron in the occupied Palestinian territories on 25 February 1994, as a result of which more than 50 were killed and hundreds wounded.

Given the gravity of the situation, I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Permanent Representative

Annex

STATEMENT ISSUED ON 26 FEBRUARY 1994 BY DATO' ABDULLAH BIN HAJI AHMAD BADAWI, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MALAYSIA, ON THE HEBRON MASSACRE

Malaysia strongly condemns the brutal massacre at the Al-Haram Al Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron and feels deeply saddened that such an incident occurred in a holy place during the month of Ramadan. Israel cannot escape the responsibility for the killings. This massacre once again highlighted the gravity of the situation in the occupied territories and the urgent need for Israel to change its policies and practices in the occupied territories. We call on the Israeli authorities to adhere to international obligations in respecting the rights of the Palestinian people and its holy places. Those responsible for the massacre must account for their actions and the entire incident should not be dismissed as the action of an alleged madman.

Malaysia also calls for the international community, particularly the United Nations, to provide effective protection to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The Government and people of Malaysia extend their heartfelt condolences to the State of Palestine and the families of the deceased and share with them their grief.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Kuala Lumpur

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

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S/1994/250
7 March 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 38
ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND
ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED,
DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL
SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 28 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement of the European Union on South Africa, issued on 21 February 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Greece
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English and French]

STATEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON SOUTH AFRICA, ISSUED ON 21 FEBRUARY 1994

The European Union welcomes the initiatives aimed at further consolidating the democratic foundations for the new South Africa as the country approaches its first democratic elections. It also welcomes initiatives aimed at accommodating the concerns of all the political parties, including those which have yet to register for participation in the electoral process.

The European Union is convinced that the only way to reflect its commitment to the process of democratic change in South Africa is for all parties to participate in the forthcoming elections. All South Africans must be allowed and encouraged to express their individual views on the country's future.

At the same time the European Union strongly urges all parties to refrain from threatening violence and from impeding the course of the elections, and from delaying a solution on the outstanding constitutional issues.

The European Union is firmly committed to assisting the transition to democracy, as reflected in the establishment of its election unit and deployment of several hundred election observers, so as to ensure fair and free elections, as well as in its announced intention to assist in the country's economic reconstruction and development after the elections.

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1994/256
4 March 1994

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34 and 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 3 March 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam on the massacre of Palestinians in the Haram al-Ibrahimi at Hebron on 25 February 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) JEMAT Haji Ampal
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement on the massacre of Palestinians in the Haram al-Ibrahimi at Hebron on 25 February 1994 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam strongly condemns the massacre of Palestinian worshippers in the Haram al-Ibrahimi at Hebron on 25 February 1994 and calls on the Israeli authorities to take immediate and appropriate measures to protect the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Brunei Darussalam wishes to see urgent progress towards the implementation of the provision of the peace accords and therefore also calls upon Israel to abide by the spirit of the accords and speedily provide for Palestinian self-rule.